

McGill Daily

VOL. VIII. No. 46.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1919.

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LECTURE WAS DELIVERED TO CHEMICAL SOC.

Dr. Harding Delivered an Inter-
esting Address Yesterday

SUBJECT WAS 'WAR BREAD'
Crisis is Now Past as Far as
Shortage of Wheat Flour
is Concerned

Dr. V. J. Harding addressed the first
meeting of the McGill Chemical So-
ciety for the new year, last night, in
the Chemistry and Mining Building.
The subject taken was that of "War
Bread," and a very interesting meet-
ing resulted.

In his introductory remarks, Dr.
Harding pointed out that the crisis in
so far as a shortage of wheat flour
was concerned, had passed, unless
conditions in Germany and Austria
were such that the whole world would
have to go on ration in order that
everyone might be fed. The condition
in Europe, however, during 1917 and
1918 was critical in so far as the
cereal supply was concerned. The
1917 crop turned out a yield only 50
per cent. that of the previous year,
due probably to shortage of labour,
agricultural implements and several
other factors. In consequence, it was
necessary for the United States and
Canada to reduce their consumption
of wheat flour somewhat in order to
make good the deficiency amongst
our European Allies. The calculated
consumption on this continent of
wheat was 18.5 lbs. per person per
month, which had to be reduced to
13.5 lbs. European population de-
pends very largely upon cereals to
make up its dietary. In England 30
per cent. of the diet is composed of
cereals, in Italy 40 per cent., and in
France as much as 50 per cent. The
problem of changing the dietetic habits
of a nation is fraught with many dif-
ficulties, both physical and psychologi-
cal.

From the milling standpoint, the
wheat berry consists of three parts—
the husk, the endosperm and the em-
bryo, and by regulating the degree of
milling it is possible to separate these
different parts. The regular practice
formerly was to mill up to about 75
per cent. of the berry. If 80 per cent.
were reached, then bran appeared in
the flour. Different grades and frac-
tions were thus obtained, designated
by various trade names. Pure white,
graham and whole wheat flours are
well known.

The idea of milling the germ seemed
a desirable thing, on account of its
protein content making it a very
nutritious portion, but it apparently
contains enzymes and bacteria which
become active in time under suffi-
ciently adequate conditions of moist-
ure and cause decomposition. Com-
mercial sterilization was found
impractical. European milling com-

WHAT'S ON

To-day.
12.30 p.m.—Hockey Practice at Vic.
Rink.

Coming.
Jan. 6—Meeting of Returned Science
Men.
Jan. 6—Loyola vs. McGill.
Jan. 9—McGill vs. Victoria.
Jan. 10—Informal Dance at Union.
Jan. 17—High School Dance.
Jan. 20—McGill vs. Vickers.
Jan. 23—Shamrocks vs. McGill.
Jan. 27—M.A.A.A. vs. McGill.

LECTURES IN SOCIAL SERVICE TO BE GIVEN

Francis Hankin to Give First
Lecture on "Industry and the
Problems of Reconstruction"

The Department of Social Service
of this University has arranged a
series of twelve lectures to be given
by Francis Hankin, on "Industry and
the Problems of Reconstruction."

The most vital issue before the
world, now that the war is over, is the
issue between Labor and Capital. It
is the problem of re-forming our whole
industrial system. Are we going to
funk the issue? Are we going to
stand on one side and say it is not our
affair? Are we going to declaim
against a Bolshevism abroad, of which
we know little, while shutting our
eyes to conditions which are making
for Bolshevism at home?

Mr. Francis Hankin is an impartial
observer who knows England and
knows Canada. He is a serious,
thoughtful business man, and also a
successful one—not an abstract
theorist. For instance, he believed
in the justice of profit-sharing, and in
practice has found that it is good
business. The problems of modern
industry are primary factors in pro-
ducing present day social problems.
The Department thinks it most op-
portune to offer Mr. Hankin's course
at the present time. The lectures
will be held at 8.30 p.m. on Fridays,
commencing January 10th, in the
Physics Lecture Hall. The fee for
the twelve lectures is five dollars.
As the seating accommodation is
limited, those wishing to take this
course are asked to pay the fee to the
(Continued on Page 2.)

panies tried this, however, and found
the results very unsatisfactory. The
bakers encountered many difficulties,
an din consequence the populace was
disturbed so that the governments
were petitioned to reduce the ration
but restore its quality. The Royal
Society appointed a commission to in-
vestigate the physiological properties
of wheat milled from 80 to 90 per
cent., and the results were favourable,
but Dr. A. E. Taylor, from his obser-
vations in Germany, France, Belgium
and England declares the results very
unsatisfactory when applied to na-
tions.

The question of substitutes, how-
ever, is a very interesting one, oat-
meal, rye, cornmeal, buckwheat, being
possibilities. There is one very im-
portant factor to be considered in this
connection, and that is the lack of
dough-forming elements in these sub-
stitutes. This question has been in-
vestigated in England by T. B. Wood,
who has made some useful obser-
vations. The "strength" of a flour
apparently depends upon two factors:
first, the salt content; and, second,
the acidity. Physico-chemical mea-
surements have shown that a definite
hydrogen ion concentration is neces-
sary for good results. Further study
along this line may make it possible
if future occasion demands it, to sup-
ply the bakers with a mixed flour
capable of forming dough as efficient-
ly as the original wheat flour.
After a general discussion, the
president moved a vote of thanks to
Dr. Harding for his very interesting
and timely paper, and adjourned the
meeting.

CLUB PHOTOGRAPHS.

Every club and society which
wishes to have its picture in-
cluded in the Annual is asked
to have it taken immediately.
Classes are also asked to have
their photographs taken next
week.

Arrangements for having the
pictures taken may be made
with Notman, 471 Union Ave.,
or telephone J. R. Dunbar, Up-
town 1765.

PROSPECTS IN HOCKEY ARE VERY BRIGHT

Many of Last Year's Team
Back

RETURNED MEN OUT

Montgomery, Gillmour, William-
son and Ross Will Try Out
With Seniors Today

The near approach of the opening
game of the City League, awakens a
certain amount of interest among
those who were devotees of the winter
sport, but as McGill was not a partici-
pant in the first series, this was not
so great as might have been ex-
pected. On Monday evening, how-
ever, the Senior Hockey Squad is to
meet an old-time rival, Loyola College,
and students are naturally enquiring
"What kind of a team is McGill going
to have this year?" The answer to
this question may be found in an ex-
amination of the list of men who are
turning out to-day to practice.

Last year's champion team has been
preserved almost intact, two of the
members having only recently return-
ed to college, and in addition there are
a number of new names on the roster,
belonging to men who have "made
good" elsewhere, and wish to obtain
a place on the college line-up.

Dooner, the sterling goal-keeper, is
once more on the ice, and there seems
every likelihood of his occupying the
nets in the first contest. In addition,
Lally, who played substitute for the
position last year, and gave an excel-
lent account of himself in a game
against Nationals, and "Monty" Mont-
gomery are turning out at the prac-
tice. "Monty" will be remembered
as having played for McGill in goals
before the war, and in 1914-15.

Behan, who last season captained
the college team, has showed his
worth in many hard-fought encoun-
ters; last year he tallied one or more
goals in every game save one, and in
the play-off against Loyola notched
five. It seems as though he is certain
to obtain the position of centre for-
ward, and his experience and goal-
getting ability will prove of value to
the team. John Gallery, who played
the left wing and was noted for his
wicked shots, is also back on the line-
up, and, if he keeps in condition, looks
like another of the regulars.

The third of last year's regulars
who has returned is Anderson, whose
steady play and consistent back-
checking were of great assistance in
keeping the scores made against the
Red and White at zero last year.
Besides these players, there is a fast
young forward from the Shamrock
team which gave such trouble to the
contenders for the title of champions
in 1917-18. This is Dineen, who hap-
pens to fit right into the McGill array.
(Continued on Page 2.)

MEETING OF TRACK CLUB ON TUESDAY

Representatives to Track Club
and Students Are Asked
to Attend

A meeting of the Track Club will be
held in the Union, on Tuesday after-
noon, at 5.00 o'clock. This meeting is
being called to decide about the hold-
ing of the indoor track meet in the
near future.

Already the majority of the classes
have elected representatives to the
Track Club, and any which has yet
to do so is asked to elect one before
the meeting on Tuesday. All the rep-
resentatives are asked to make it a
point to attend the meeting, as there
will be much business of importance
considered, and a representative gar-
thering is wanted. Any man who is
interested in track work is also asked
to attend the meeting and voice his
opinion in regard to having the meet.

Macdonald College have agreed to
send a representation to the meet, and
are only awaiting full particulars be-
fore they get down to active training.
With the class of athlete who usually
comes from that college entered in
the list, the McGill men will have to
strain themselves to the utmost to re-
tain the honours, and it is important
that work should be begun at once.

The majority of the students about
the college seem to be quite enthusias-
tic about the meet, and judging by the
appearance of many of the Freshmen,
and from their records at the prepara-



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SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1919.

HOW ABOUT A ROOTERS' CLUB, FELLOWS?

Once again the opening of the hockey season is upon us, and McGill students have so far made no effort to organize in support of the Senior Team. This matter, we feel, is one that should be taken in hand immediately, and it would be the right and proper thing to have the first move in the direction of the formation of a Rooters' Club come from the Students' Council, as the governing body of the students. It is surely time that the haphazard system of organizing merely in time for the last match of the season, or, as in years past, for the Laval game, should be dropped in favour of something more permanent and satisfactory.

The Rooters' Club is nothing new at McGill, for those who can remember the big football matches of pre-war times will recall the important part then played by the organization, whose sole aim was to see to it that the Red and White team received the encouragement it deserved. Hockey, for various reasons, did not occupy such an important position in the minds of the undergraduates as it now holds, since its more powerful rival served to dwarf it by comparison.

This year, however, with the abandonment of all plans for the revival of rugby at McGill, hockey is left as the one sport of senior calibre to be indulged in, and as such, deserves the interest and support of the whole student body. It is not as though we had to anticipate cheering on a hopelessly weak and outclassed team (although to men who have anything like the proper idea of college spirit, the showing of the team, provided it did its best, should not make a great deal of difference). The line-up of stellar players, which was successful in gaining the championship of the City League, and the cup for scoring last year, will represent the college this season, almost without change, while the addition of many younger men of merit makes it certain that McGill will be a team to be reckoned with in the race for first honours.

There is really, then, no reason why the undergraduates should not at the very beginning of the season do what in other years they have left until near the end. A properly qualified man ought to be selected by the Council, and a mass meeting of the students held to arouse interest, and help in explaining the project to any who may profess unfamiliarity. Then with the musical talent which undoubtedly exists in our ranks, some sort of band might be formed, to lead the "rooters" in college songs and parodies on popular airs.

We are convinced that if this is done promptly, and the attention of the student body is caught and fixed upon the team that is supposed to represent it on the ice, the results will prove beneficial in a double sense. The team will, beyond question, be spurred on by the support given them to put forth their utmost efforts, and to give an example of clean and sportsmanlike playing, while the remainder of the undergraduates will profit by the feeling of unity that is always present when a large number of college men come together, and by the realization that they are doing something themselves towards bringing the championship to McGill.

PROSPECTS IN HOCKEY ARE VERY BRIGHT.

(Continued from Page 1.)

is one of the chief lacks felt was that of a natural right wing man. With four such men as those enumerated, the prospects for the team are bright, provided they receive proper support from the students.

The defence, perhaps leaves a little more to be desired, just at present. Cully, who for two years has played for the college, will be out again, but the difficulty will be to find a satisfactory team-mate for him, now that "Bill" Hughes has left the University. Someone with plenty of weight, and speed is necessary, and it is quite likely that among the new-comers to the Hockey Club, or those who have returned from overseas, there may be one who just fits the requirements.

McGillis and Beach, who formerly

substituted for the seniors, are once more on hand, and should prove of considerable use, as good "second string" men are of the greatest value in three-period games, where the strain on the players is greater. "Dud" Ross, whose weight last year helped a lot in breaking up hostile rushes, has also signed up, and will turn out to practice. "Hob" Gilmour and Williamson are two more returned men who are expected to make strong bids for places in the line-up.

Among the younger men who are turning out for the first time in the McGill uniform, are Lyall and Dawes, who formerly starred in the Inter-school League for Lower Canada College, and also Notman, of the same team. Hall, another newcomer of unknown merit, hails from the West. Murphy and Kramer are familiar figures upon the Junior team, and are both steady players.

AERIAL NAVIGATION.

The report of the civil aerial transport committee states that a special committee considered the question of the employment of aircraft in transporting passengers, mails and parcels, and the use of privately owned aircraft by individuals for pleasure or other purposes. They submit the following conclusions: That for commercial success speed is probably the most material factor.

That for commercial success the speed needed depends very greatly on the conditions of competing methods. Between large centers connected by direct high speed railways, ground speeds of 100 miles an hour are desirable; but for linking places between which the railway service is slow or interrupted by sea crossings, lower speeds will be found commercially practicable.

That in view of certain disadvantages of high landing speed, efforts should be made to keep loading as low as possible consistently with securing a commercial rate of speed and to provide for aerodromes and landing places possessing the best possible surfaces, and that it may well be hoped that future inventions and improvements in design will enable a lower landing speed to be attained without sacrifice of flying speed.

From the commercial point of view there were obvious advantages, the report adds, in having airships of large size. The rigid type offered certain advantages over the non-rigid. It was estimated that the prime cost per pound of disposable load in the case of a rigid airship was about half that in the case of an aeroplane. The airship had the advantage of a greater load capacity, but its speed under present conditions was slower, being probably not more than 60 miles an hour. Airships would be open to keener competition from rail transport than from steamships, as they would have a marked advantage over the latter as to speed. The cost of handling and housing airships would be higher than that of aeroplanes.

General goods traffic, the report states, will have to take the form of express parcels, usually of small weight. Articles such as lace, jewels, precious metals, etc., might be carried by air because of their high value, and also perishable and seasonal goods such as fruit and flowers, and also newspapers and periodicals, and articles that are needed quickly for commercial purposes. The committee believe that this rapid distribution will quicken exchange and that this will react to increase the volume of traffic, but that the total volume of weight of aerial goods is likely to be limited.

The report goes on to say that it is desirable from the commercial point of view that stages should be as long as possible. A London-Paris air service, for example, should be effected in 2½ hours, or less, as against, say, seven hours by the land or sea route. With longer continental flights such as that from London to Paris, and then on to Turin, greater savings of time should be possible as compared with existing means of communication.

tion. In the case of the Italian mail, the time saved might amount to as much as a day. The longer the flight the more important the time saved, and, consequently, the better were the prospects of an aerial mail service.

There was nothing impossible, given the proper facilities, in sending mails by air from London to Calcutta in four days, as against 16 days (minimum), or from London to Johannesburg in six days as against 19.

When the importance to business of full and rapid communication and the great cost of trans-oceanic cabling is remembered, it appears the committee state, perfectly reasonable to anticipate that people will be willing to pay a price an ounce for letters carried by aircraft sufficient to make these long-distance air mail services commercially profitable.

In the case of services from London to large provincial towns, it might be said to require a flight of at least three hours, at an average, say, of 100 miles an hour, for the speed of an air-mail service to reveal itself and for this speed to offer a sufficiently marked saving of time over land transport. They add that it would appear necessary to charge some high fee, such as 1s. or more per letter, if there was to be any hope of an air-mail service proving remunerative.

The exigencies of the war had already led to the establishment in all parts of the country of aerodromes and landing places with an equipment fully sufficient to deal with any civil air traffic to be expected in the earlier days of peace.

The committee contemplate the systematic organization of existing resources in the shape of aerodromes, pilots, and suitable machines, so that passenger craft, flown by skilled and reliable men, could be hired at so much per mile or day for rapid journeys. It should be possible, they add, to arrange things so that a busy man might engage a machine for a journey from London to Dublin, Paris, Stockholm, or the like by telephone from any post office or convenient public office. The development of services of this kind in their earlier stages might provide an outlet for a certain number of surplus military machines of a type adaptable to passenger carrying.

The special committee upon the question of labor expressed the opinion that there was no possibility of setting up a model type of industrial organization applicable either to the whole of the labor employed in aircraft manufacture or to separate groups of labour so employed. Mr. H. G. Wells, who was the chairman of the committee, does not sign the report, and submits a long memorandum in which he claims that the committee have failed to rise to their opportunity.

The committee point out that a fruitful field for the development of civil aeronautics is offered by the Dominions and India with their great areas. "It requires but little imagination to envisage the possibilities of aerial communication in such a country as Canada, where the journey from Halifax to Victoria is one of nearly 3,000 miles, passing through such centers as Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary and

Vancouver; or in Australia where a journey round the coast from Brisbane to Perth, through Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide, is slightly longer; or in the Union of South Africa, where a journey from Cape Town to Johannesburg is one of 800 miles, and leads on to Buluwayo or Salisbury, and thence across Northern Rhodesia, and what was once German East Africa, to British East Africa, the Nile Valley and Cairo. It is obvious how important a bearing the improvement in inter-imperial communication is likely to have on that greatest of problems, the problem of the future relation to one another of the self-governing states of the British Empire.

The committee add that aerial services will be particularly valuable in countries where other means of communication are few and difficult. They emphasize the need for speedy action in the matter of aerial transport development, saying: "To postpone decision until after the war might well be to allow the manufacturing industry to languish for lack of orders, and thus to lose the means of carrying out any policy that might eventually be determined upon. If therefore, the government accept our main proposition that the fullest possible development of civil aerial transport services immediately after the war is a national necessity, and that it cannot be achieved without state action, it will be necessary for them to settle at once what form that action is to take. If it is to take the form of assistance to private enterprise, it will be necessary for the government to enter into communication with the promoters of such enterprise, and to satisfy themselves as to the sufficiency of their proposals. If it is to take the form of direct state ownership or participation in aerial transport services, it will be necessary to settle precisely what services are to be undertaken, and to prepare in advance all the measures necessary for bringing them into operation immediately on the declaration of peace. In either event, the negotiation of a convention, at any rate, with our Allies, and, probably, the arrangement of agreements with the Dominion and other governments of the Empire, to regulate inter-imperial and international flying, would seem to be indispensable preliminaries to action, and should we venture to suggest, be taken in hand as soon as possible."

LECTURES IN SOCIAL SERVICE TO BE GIVEN.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Registrar of McGill at once.

Synopsis of the Course.

The Growth of Industry, Guild Socialism and other Industrial Principles; Industrial Councils; Employment Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance; the Minimum Wage; the Eight Hour Day; New Principles and Developments in Trade and Commerce; Scientific Management; Health and Education in Industry.

LAW STUDENTS OFFER CONGRATULATIONS.

Students of the Second and Third Years of the Faculty of Law had the pleasure of a lecture from Mr. Justice Mignault, on Thursday afternoon, for the first time since the latter's recent appointment to the Supreme Court of Canada. Before Mr. Justice Mignault commenced his lecture, D. Cameron, president of the Law Undergraduates' Society, congratulated him upon the splendid honour conferred upon him and the pleasure of the student body at his appointment. Mr. Justice Mignault thanked the speaker and the Law undergraduates in a few well-chosen words.

The annual report of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police shows that the contributions of members of the force to the Canadian Patriotic Fund up to September 30, 1917, amounted to \$40,446.61.

FOREIGN LANGUAGES WILL BE BARRED

German Language Attacked by Bill in Michigan Legislature

Franklin Moore, Representative from St. Clair, re-elected to the Michigan Legislature, will introduce a bill soon aiming to forbid the use of a foreign language as a medium of instruction in parochial or other schools in Michigan. The German language is aimed at.

In primary and grammar schools of the public school systems, all instruction must be in English, although high school students may study foreign languages according to the terms of the bill. The same provision is aimed at for parochial schools.

This bill will not aim to abolish the parochial schools or to interfere with religious instruction therein, although the Wayne County Civic Association is trying to initiate legislation toward that end.

Mr. Moore believes that school children can only be properly prepared for United States citizenship if they first receive instruction in the language of the nation. He would further require that they study United States history before they are instructed about Bismarck and Frederick the Great.

The superintendent of public instruction reports that in 30 per cent. of the parochial schools of the State the medium of instruction is a language other than English. In 25 per

cent. of them, German is the tongue spoken.

Other data show that 50 per cent. of the parochial schools are Roman Catholic and 27 per cent. Lutheran. It is understood that Governor Sleeper will support the proposed bill of Representative Moore, and it is believed there will be slight opposition to it.

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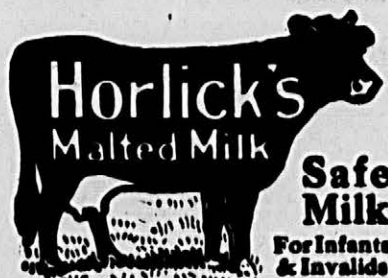
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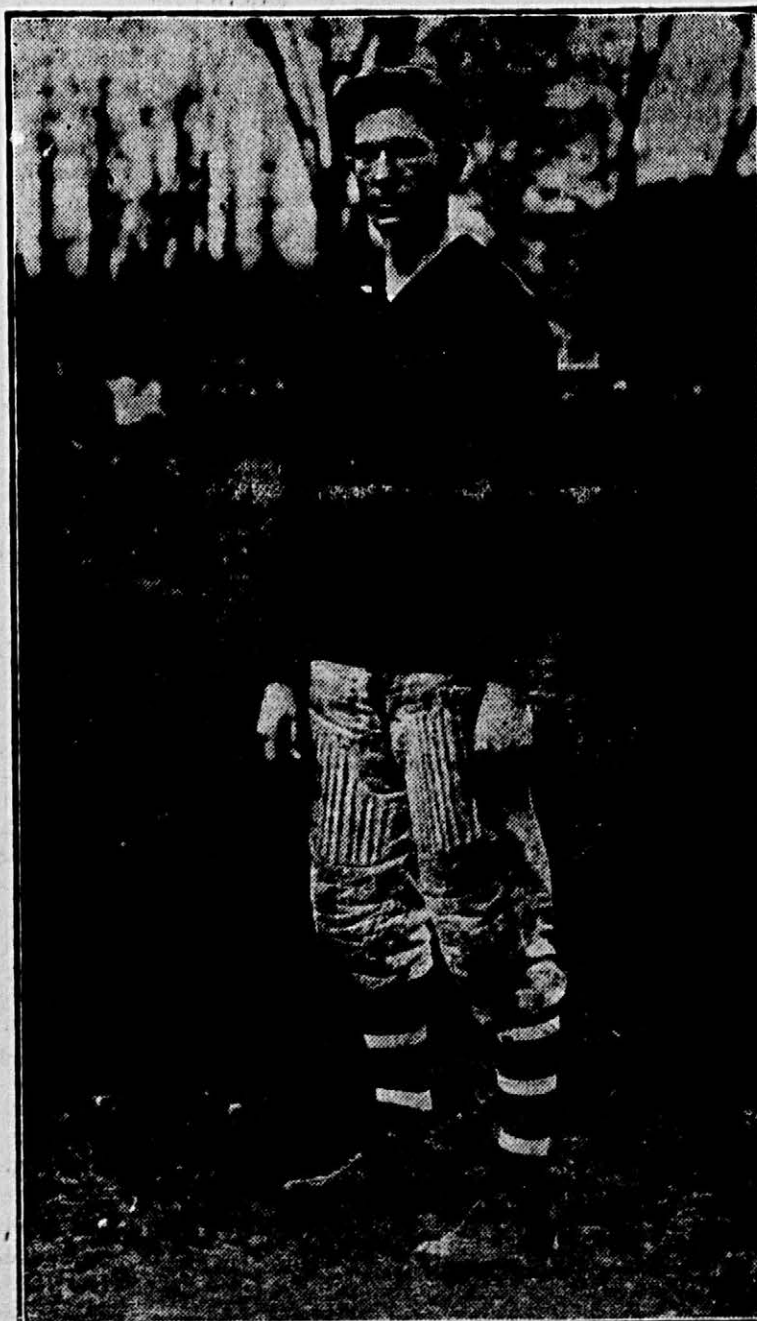
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says Mr. Ivay, "where children are
 unable to speak English is all right.
 The main thing is that the amend-
 ments provide that nothing but Eng-
 lish shall be taught in the schools
 during the regular hours."

A CALL DOWN.

The Tenant—"Say, last night the
 rain came through the roof and gave
 me a regular shower bath. You
 ought to do something."

The Landlord—"What do you expect
 me to do? Give you soap and tow-
 el?"

QUIPS

UNCLE SALT BASIN—MY FRIEND THE MED.

He's long and he's lean and his hair
 is untidy, his eye shines with sinister
 light and well do I know that some
 time when I've died he will call round
 to get me—at night. And his hands
 they are large and white, strong in
 the fingers, suggesting dissection and
 such, for it's true in this case that the
 memory lingers—catch me going
 near them, not much. He gazes upon
 me with looks that are yearning. I
 feel that he's longing to try to put
 into practice the manifold learning
 imbibed at McGill (for this guy is a
 regular corker at chopping and car-
 ving; he's certain first honours to
 gain). He glances at folk like a
 wolf that is starving and their ef-
 forts to dodge him are vain.

I've watched him at times as he
 handles his knife, when I've met him
 at supper or dinner, and I'll freely
 confess got the fright of my life when
 he said I was getting much thinner.
 Of his mind and his morals, I've
 nothing to say but this prayer won't
 keep out of my head, "When I get
 very sick and I'm passing away, may
 the angels save me from the Med."

CASUAL CLARENCE.

He answers any question you like

to put.

Today's Perpetration.

Ques.—Is the war still going on?

Ans.—No, but the armistice.

(And the rifles rang out as one.)

May Import Prunes.

Arrangements have been made by
 the Canada Food Board by which
 dried prunes, sizes 90 and over, may
 be imported into Canada from the
 United States. Import applications
 should be made to the Export and
 Import Department of the Canada
 Food Board in the usual way.—Offi-
 cial Record.

TALES OF THE OFFICE.

(Second Series.)

"Curses," cried the Managing Editor,
 as he dashed frantically into the
 office, "where did I leave my book?
 I've got a thesis to write for Satur-
 day and—" "Sure, that thesis
 isn't spelt thesis," we could not help
 remarking, as we viewed his distressed
 countenance. The Managing Editor
 paid no attention to our remark
 but the colour rose upon his cheek. He
 was saved by the loud and violent
 ringing of the telephone, which was
 answered by the Associate Editor.
 "Someone wants you," he said to the
 News Editor, "and it sounds feminine."

"Oh, yes," said the News Editor
 hurriedly, "my sister—" A rude burst
 of merriment put an end to his words
 and Jello, with a look of fiendish de-
 light in his eye, approached the phone
 and cried, "Hello! Central! Were
 you calling?" The News Editor tore
 him away from the instrument and a
 sanguinary struggle began, which was
 only terminated by the overturning of
 the waste-paper basket, and the
 smothering of the combatants in
 heaps of poetry.

"You don't need to talk," said the
 News Editor to us, as we commenced
 a few comments. "Look at the file
 and see what came over a minute
 ago for you."

An involuntary pallor overspread
 our features. "Not another letter?"
 we gasped. "Ha! Ha!" laughed the
 Managing Editor; "you call them bil-
 lets-doux, don't you, and yet you don't
 seem to enjoy getting them."

The Associate Editor scented a
 joke, although the point was hidden
 from him. A care-free, mirthful
 sound like the bubbling of rain-wa-
 ter down the spout on a spring day
 burst from him—"Say, I guess—" he
 was beginning, when, with quite
 savage haste Jello turned to him.
 "Have you got your What's On made
 up yet?" he queried.

"Well, there doesn't seem to be
 much doing just now; but say, wait
 till I tell you about what happened
 in Lab the other day. There's a
 fellow in our class that—" Jello
 smashed his teeth until large splin-
 ters of bone flew about the office,
 and the Associate Editor lapsed into
 silence, and going into a corner, be-
 gan writing out WHO's, one to each
 sheet of copy paper.

The door opened and a head was
 thrust tentatively within. "Water
 Polo," the head was beginning, when
 a positively diabolical scream of rage
 from the Managing Editor, the News
 Editor and ourselves checked it.
 "The Sling—" the newcomer re-com-
 menced, only to meet with another
 and fiercer howl, which caused an
 abrupt withdrawal. Feet were
 heard to clatter up the stairs and then
 silence fell.

"Well," we said, with a tinge of
 gentle regret in our tones, "I guess
 I'll be getting along now; I've got a
 lot of work to do in the library, you
 know." Out of the corner of our
 eye we caught an exceedingly signifi-
 cant glance passing between Jello
 and the News Editor, but we disre-
 garded it as beneath our notice.

As we went out of the office with
 the Managing Editor the Associate
 Editor was beginning—"Say, listen to
 what a fellow in our class said the
 other day—"

And we thanked our stars for small
 mercies.

A LAMENT.

I.

I once was young and small, lads,
 In sooth, an artless child,
 And I had lots of gall, lads,
 It used to make them wild;
 But now I'm old and rusty, lads,
 My joints are stiff;
 My jokes look rather dusty, lads,
 —But what's the diff?

II.

There once were lots of queens, lads,
 Got angry at my guff,
 And they made stormy scenes, lads,
 And sent in quips and stuff;
 But now whenever I squawk, lads,
 They give a scornful sniff,
 Too haughty e'en to knock, lads,
 —But what's the diff?

III.

There once were poetesses, lads,
 Who wrote astounding rhymes
 Concocting rhythmic messes, lads,
 —It surely was a crime—
 Ah, now their day is gone, lads,
 I'm greatly startled if
 I get three lines to con, lads,
 —But what's the diff?

—Aych Sen.

WILD ANIMALS WE HAVE KNOWN.

(By Nat U. Ralston.)

1.—The Wild Bore.

The Bore is an animal that has
 been known from times of the great-
 est antiquity. In the good old days,
 whenever ye noble knights had noth-
 ing to do, he used to take down a
 long spear with nasty jagged barbs on
 it and go out bore-hunting. Some-
 times he would kill as many as three
 or four bores; sometimes the bore
 would get his tusks into him (vid. the
 sad tragedy of Adonis), and then he
 never came home.

The Bore has been placed in the
 Pig family, and for our purposes we
 may allow it to remain there. It gen-
 erally has very long and prominent
 front teeth, which are dignified with
 the title of "tusks," or as our friend
 Shakespeare puts it, "tusches"; in our
 own experience, the "tusches" gener-
 ally come from the victim of the
 Bore, and that is putting it mildly.

The method of attack most in fa-
 vour with the Bore is to lie in wait
 in some spot frequented by students,
 and then when a prospective victim
 heaves in sight to rush forth and fas-
 ten its tusks in his coat lapel. This
 grip it will scarcely relinquish with
 life. As the Bore makes its attack it
 generally gives vent to a number of
 ferocious grunts and squeals, and the
 only method of escape is for the as-
 sailed one to "about turn" as soon as
 he hears these and mingle with the
 haze on the horizon. We feel justifi-
 ed in warning our readers that the
 corner of McGill College avenue and
 Sherbrooke is a favorite haunt of the
 creatures.

DEFINITION OF A FOUR-COLUMN CUT.

An R.V.C. Senior and an Arts Sen-
 ior meeting on the steps of the Arts
 Building.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Dear Iva,—I wish to point out that
 the selling of liquor is soon to be pro-
 hibited in this city. In other words,
 the college is going dry. Do you
 realize what this means?

Yours most truly,

B. RIMBIBER, Sci. '19.

Dear B.—Be comforted; there is one
 thing around the college that can't
 get any dryer than it is. We leave
 it to you to guess.

Yours,

IVA PAYNE.

Dear Iva,—I have at various times
 observed the use of the letters P.M.
 in your paper. Could you tell me
 the meaning of them?

Yours,

U. CONN.

Dear U.—We have always under-
 stood that they were the recognized
 symbols for afternoon.

Yours,

IVA PAYNE.

PUTTY-EYED PERCUVAL SAYS

Reports from East Prussia say that
 telegraphic connection has utterly
 ceased owing to the impossibility of
 keeping the wires strung, and yet we
 always understood there were so
 many Poles—Squish! (Yes, Sher-
 lock, right behind the ear, I think.)

Awful Situations.

John R.—, Arts '19, while singing
 "The Yanks Are Coming, the Yanks
 Are Coming," is suddenly reminded
 that the exams are not far off.
 You don't get this one, reader, do
 you.

WHO

was the R.V.C. student who was so

delighted at the prospect of skating
 on the Campus Rink that she was
 unable to contain her joy yesterday
 afternoon?

WHO

won the battle of Dunbar?

WHO

was the Arts senior who made a
 name for himself in the holidays by
 imbibing pink liquid at dances?

WHO

is the R.V.C. senior who is already
 booked up for that informal dance?

WHO

is the Science senior who earned the
 title of "The Detective"? How?

WHO

is Klondike? (This looks like, vain
 repetition, doesn't it?)

WHO

is the strenuous worker in '19?

WHO

is the Arts freshe who asked a fel-
 low-student if there was a museum in
 the R.V.C.?

WHO

was the R.V.C. mail carrier during the
 holidays?

WHO

is the R.V.C. senior who fell upstairs
 when entering the Arts Building on
 Thursday at eleven o'clock?

WHO

is the R.V.C. senior whom the night
 watchman seemed so anxious to eject
 from the building at a late hour one
 night during the holidays?

HOW MANY STUDENTS

found the books they took home to
 study during the holidays rather
 heavy?

WHO

are the two R.V.C. students who have
 had such a quarrel—in the opinion
 of their friends at home—and who
 refuse to travel together?

WHO

are the R.V.C. students who discov-
 ered how to make "curdled cream
 icing" and

WHY

did they camouflage it with nuts?

WHO

is the smart Alex between 1st and 2nd
 year Science who was so surprised
 at receiving a present off the Sunday
 School Christmas tree? and

WHAT

was the present?—a box of choco-
 lates?

WHO

made the g—lovely remark about it's
 being undressed white kid?

WHY

was it christened Marjory?

WHO

is the R.V.C. senior who has such a
 gorgeous new evening dress? and

WHO

is the young gentleman with fair
 curly hair of whom she speaks? (No
 doubt we'll find out on the night.)

WHO

are the R.V.C. students who are so
 anxious that a certain Arts professor
 should be invited to a social function
 which is to take place in the near
 future?

CANADA'S FOREST WEALTH.

Federal estimates show that there
 are 114,000,000 acres of timber in Can-
 ada, distributed as follows: Nova
 Scotia, 5,000,000; New Brunswick,
 9,000,000; Quebec, 130,000,000; Ontario,
 70,000,000; British Columbia, 100,000,
 000, and Saskatchewan, 100,000,000.
 A conservative estimate of the forest
 wealth of the Province of Quebec
 places it at \$600,000,000. Lumbering
 gives employment to about 30,000
 men in the province, 21,000 of whom
 are employed in the actual cutting of
 the timber.

A SLAVONIC DR. JOHNSON.

"Vladimir Vassilievich Stasov, who
 may be called the godfather of Rus-
 sian music—he stood sponsor for so
 many compositions of all kinds—was
 born in St. Petersburg, January 14,
 1825. He originally intended to fol-
 low his father's profession and become
 an architect. But eventually he was
 educated at the School of Jurispru-
 dence and afterwards went abroad for
 a time. He studied art in many cen-
 ters, but chiefly in Italy, and wrote a
 few articles during his travels. He
 returned to St. Petersburg, having ac-
 quired a command of many lan-
 guages and laid the foundation of his
 wide critical knowledge. For a time
 he frequented the Imperial Public Li-
 brary, St. Petersburg, where his in-
 dustry and enthusiasm attracted the
 notice of the director, Baron Korf,
 who invited him to become his tem-
 porary assistant. Subsequently Stasov
 entered the service of the library
 and became head of the department
 of fine arts. This, at least, was his
 title, although at the time when I
 knew him his jurisdiction seemed to
 have no defined limits." Mrs. Ross
 Newmarch writes in "The Russian
 Opera." "A man of wide culture, of
 strong convictions and fearless utter-
 ance, he was a power in his day."

Physically he had a fine appearance,
 being a typical Russian of the old
 school."

"Stasov's views on art were always
 on the large side; but they were some-
 times extreme and paradoxical. In
 polemics his methods were fierce, but
 not ungenerous. He was a kind of
 Slavonic Dr. Samuel Johnson, and
 there were times when one might as
 well have tried to argue calmly with
 the Car of Juggernaut. Those who
 were timid, inarticulate, or physically
 incapable of sustaining a long discus-
 sion, would creep away from his too-
 vigorous presence feeling baffled and
 hurt, and nursing a secret resent-
 ment. This was unfortunate, for
 Stasov loved and respected a relent-
 less opponent, and only those who
 held their own to the bitter end en-
 joyed the fine experience of a recon-
 ciliation with him. And how help-
 ful, considerate and generous he was
 in dispensing from his rich stores of
 knowledge, or his modest stores of
 worldly possessions, there must be
 many to testify for his private room
 at the Public Library was the high-
 way of those in search of coun-
 sel or assistance of any kind. He
 had a remarkable faculty for im-
 parting to others a passion for work,
 a most beneficial power in the days
 when dilettantism was one of the
 worst bane of Russian society. In
 his home, too, he clung to the old
 national ideal of hospitality for all
 who needed it, and no questions asked.
 With all his rugged strength of
 character, he had moments of child-
 like vanity when he loved to appear
 before his admiring guests attired in
 the embroidered scarlet shirt, wide
 velvetene knickers and high boots
 which made up the holiday costume
 of the Russian peasant; or dressed
 like a boyard of old. With all this,
 he was absolutely free from the snob-
 ishness which is sometimes an un-
 pleasant feature of the Russian chi-
 novnik, or official."

"Once . . . 'Vladimir Vassilievich'
 returned late one evening from his
 country cottage at Pargolovo, with-
 out troubling to change the national
 dress which he usually wore there.
 This costume was looked upon with
 disfavour in the capital, as savouring
 of a too-advanced liberalism and sym-
 pathy with the people. On arriving
 home, his family reminded him that
 Rubinstein was playing that night at
 a concert of the I.R.M.S. and that
 by the time he had changed he would
 be almost too late to hear him. 'I
 cannot miss Rubinstein,' said Vladimir
 Vassilievich, 'I must go as I am.' In
 vain his family expostulated, assuring
 him that 'an exalted personage' and
 the whole court would be there, and
 consequently he must put on more
 correct attire. 'I will not miss Rub-
 instein,' was all the answer they got
 for their pains. And Stasov duly
 appeared in the Salle de la Noblesse
 in a red shirt with an embroidery of
 cocks and hens down the front. He
 was forgiven such breaches of etiq-
 uette for the sake of his true nobil-
 ity and loyalty of heart."

SERBIA IN THE WAR.

In a vague, indefinite kind of way,

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ST. JAMES AND ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER
ST. CATHERINE AND ST. CHRISTOPHE
YOUNG MEN'S SHOP, 472 GUY STREET**R. V. C. NOTES****Second Year Class Meeting.**

A meeting of Arts '21 was held in the Latin room, yesterday. The business of the meeting was the election of debaters to represent the year in the inter-class debate with the Freshettes. K. Godwin and A. Macpherson were elected, and the meeting adjourned.

Red Cross.

All Red Cross work for December must be in by Monday, January 6th, or the fine of 25 cents paid to the class secretaries. Please remember to put your name on the work before it is handed in.

"WEARY WILLIE'S" PLACE OF EXILE.

Sir Thomas E. Thorpe has published the following description of Weiringen, the island refuge of the former German Crown Prince; Weiringen is a low flat island in the Zuyder Zee, a sandy, wind-swept, treeless waste, rising only a few feet from the general level of the sea, surrounded on all sides by shifting banks of mud and silt, in which are narrow, tortuous channels navigable only by vessels of very light draft. From personal observation I may say it is about the most lonely and desolate spot in a particularly dreary part of Holland. The nearest town to it is Medemblik, about nine miles distant, with which there is occasional communication; but such supplies from the outer world as its needs are mainly brought by the shallow-draft craft which ply along the Zuyder Zee from Amsterdam. It is difficult of approach, and has practically only two small harbors—De Houkes, a village on the south coast, near the channel which separates the island from North Holland, and Den Oever, a more considerable place of small wooden houses, on the northeast corner, reached by a narrow waterway marked by beacons and buoys. Its scanty population is wholly occupied in fishing and in agriculture. It has no objects of interest. Beyond the short square church tower of Westerland, at the extreme west of the island, and the high tower with a short steeple of the church at Oosterland, near the eastern corner, and the pointed tower of the Hypolitus Hoef, about the middle of the island, the only noticeable features are the various Kaapen, large beacons of black wooden laths on stout masts with side supports, erected at various points along the coast, to assist the navigator in finding his way in this intricate section of the Zuyder Zee. Seaward, beyond an occasional "botter" or a "tjalk," or the smoke of a distant steamer, or a torpedo-boat running her trials along the Texelstroom, there is nothing to break the dull monotony of the gray and muddy waters which encircle the island. It is such a spot as the Elder Mertoun, or Vaughan, the umquille pirate of Scott's novel, might have chosen to retire to without fear that his ruminations or his solitude would be disturbed.

HOCKEY SQUAD.

Will the following men turn out at the Victoria Rink today at 12.30:

Dooner
Cully
Behan
Gallery
Anderson
Dawes
Lyal
Montgomery
Lally
Gillmour
Dineen
McGillis
Beach
Williamson
Ross
Hall
Notman
Murphy
Kramer

In support of women's suffrage, and yet the motion was defeated by the tactics of Count Tisza. In spite of the fact that he had promised a deputation that he would not use his influence with the members of his party against women's suffrage, he sent a circular letter to some of them explaining his request to vote against it. He also used his personal influence, with his friends. When the discussion of the proposal was begun, great interest was shown in it, and every one was convinced that women's suffrage had the support of the majority. At the end of the discussion, when it could have been closed, Count Tisza got up and held the floor for the rest of the day. Then followed four days vacation, during which the Count summoned members from all over the country. When Parliament met again the House was packed with his supporters and the suffrage amendments were defeated.

HOCKEY AT HARVARD.

Formal hockey at Harvard University this season is considered unlikely, and Dean L. B. R. Briggs, chairman of the Harvard Athletic Committee, gives as the reasons the fact that if a seven was organized there is practically no place where practice could be held with any degree of regularity, since the Boston Arena is no longer available, also that the season is so far advanced now that there would hardly be sufficient time left in which to develop a good team. Another point which tends to lessen the chances for varsity clashes this

NOTICES**Science Veterans to Meet.**

A meeting of returned soldiers of the Faculty of Applied Science will be held in Room 33, Engineering Building, on Monday, January 6th, at 5.00 p.m. This only includes men who enlisted previous to December, 1917.

Lost.

First Year Medicine Chemistry Lab. Book. Finder return to W. H. Jones, or Porter, McGill Union.

ARTS MAN WRITES.

The following verses were written by a former Arts student who has been serving overseas for the past year, having enlisted at the end of his second year in college. It was received in a letter to a classmate:

THE SOUL'S BATTLE.I will never give in as I struggle with sin,
Though at times I lose in the fight;
I will battle with wrong, be it ever so strong,
For I know that in right there's my light.In this battle with sin I determine to win,
Till that foe of life's put to flight;
I will march along with a prayer and a song,
Till my life become pure and bright.In my heart here within there's something akin
To God, to power, to love and light;
I may fail, but I'll rise as the dew to the skies,
When the sun replaces the night.No, I'll never give in, and I'll fight against sin,
Though sometimes I lose in a fight;
I will grapple with wrong, for with God I'll be strong,
And triumph at last by His might.
A. H. McL.

winter is the unsettled situation with regard to the sport which exists at both Yale and Princeton universities.

However, despite these facts, the meeting of the candidates for both the freshmen and varsity sevens will be held in the rooms of the Harvard Athletic Association as scheduled. The speakers are to be Captain R. H. Gross, who led and coached the varsity last year, and E. L. Bigelow, captain of the freshman team this year.

A LEGAL COURTSHIP."Why do you take it to heart because your sweetheart married another girl?"
"Boo-hoo, I don't take it to heart, I'm going to take it to court."**STUDENTS of MCGILL****Science will highly contribute to your enjoyment of life. You will better understand all good things and practise them. Not the least is the question of****SAVINGS**

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SCOTTISH SCHOOLS TO HAVE RESIDENCES.

From time to time proposals have been made in Scotland to furnish the universities north of the Tweed with a fully equipped residential system comparable with the Oxford and Cambridge colleges, but they have never fully developed. Schemes, however, of a less ambitious character have had a considerable measure of success. A well-known Edinburgh professor, some years ago, with the financial aid of a wealthy Scotsman, undertook to provide for university students by converting certain properties into hostels, as well as by erecting the well-appointed university settlement on the Castle Hill which was originally the home of Allan Ramsay.

A correspondent of the Glasgow Herald, writing on the subject, says that on more than one occasion he had the opportunity of inspecting these properties, and that it cannot be denied that the hostels in question have not only been singularly successful in fostering a spirit of comradeship, unknown elsewhere, but that they have been a financial success. It seems that the Edinburgh professor who started the scheme has been called "the landlords' enemy," but this friend of his is fully convinced that the plan has been the means of exercising an influence for good not to be equalled even in England.

Indeed, so great was the success of the Edinburgh University hostels that a proposal was made by a wealthy social reformer in the west of Scotland to finance the erection of a large building in Glasgow for a similar purpose. Plans were actually prepared, so this correspondent understands, and the Edinburgh professor was consulted, but the latter gave it as his opinion that the proposed

scheme was not practicable in Glasgow. The reasons given for this verdict were (1) that the scheme was on too large a scale, the proposed buildings occupying a whole block or square; (2) that many of the students had their actual homes in the city, and therefore had no need to go into residence. Moreover, though the professor who was consulted had no doubts as to the financial success of the institution, he was firmly of opinion that it would end in chaos because of the lack of persons experienced in student life to take control of such an establishment.

The hostels established in Edinburgh began in a small way, and it was, consequently, easy to rectify mistakes as they were discovered. Those who have been at Oxford or Cambridge, says the writer, and who know what residence in college means, will find it difficult to comprehend how a wave of academic enthusiasm is to establish a system that took so many years to develop in those universities. There is much, in his opinion, to be said for a closer union of students in the Scottish universities, but those who are interested in education should think very seriously before committing themselves to a scheme, however, well-intentioned, which has no reasonable prospect of success.

AIN'T IT AWFUL?Hodge—"It's funny all autos have the tobacco habit, isn't it?"
Dodge—"The Tobacco habit?"
Hodge—"Yes, I understand that the gasoline cars smoke, while an electric won't start without a plug."

The total number of cigars manufactured in Canada in 1917 was 237,647,769, and in 1918, 253,824,968, according to statistics of the Inland Revenue of the Dominion for the fiscal

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